Henry Buehler Esq

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

HENRY EISENBISE, Editor & Publisher. LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, APRIL. 5, 1843. Vol. 1.—No 18.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must addressed POST PAID.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to all persons interested in the following Administration and Guardianship accounts, filed in the Registers Office of Mifflin county, the same having been allowed and passed by the Register, will be presented to the Orphans Court, to be held at the Court *House*, in the *Borough* of Lewistown on Tuesday the 4th day of April, Anno Domini, 1843, for confirmation and allowance:

The Administration account of Thomas Todd, Administrator debonis non of Thomas Beale, late of Mifflin town, deceased.

The administration account of John Norris, (now deceased,) Executor of the last will and testiment of Theodore Meminger, late of the borough of Lewistown, deceased, as filed by the executors of said John Norris, dec'd.

The administration account of Samuel Barr adminstrator, of the estate of William Mayes late of Decature township, deceased.

The administration account of John Snyder and Henry Hanawalt, Executors, of the ast will and testiment of Michael Kuble, late of Derry now Granville township deceased.

The Administration account of William McDowell, administrator of William Beatty, late of Armagh township dec'd.

The administration account of William Levy administrator of Edwin Lockart late of the borough of Lewistown dec'd.

The guardianship account of Francis Boggs guardian of Kianah Margaret Stroup minor daughter of Stroup.

The administration account of *Mary* Wilson, administratrix of Henry Wilson dec'd.

The administration account of Henry *Lee*, John Lee, and William McMonigal executors of the last will of Felix Lee, late of Armagh township, dec'd.

The Administration account of Joel Zook, executor of the last will of John Powell late of Union township deceased.

The administration account of Robert Milliken administrator of David Graham late of Armagh (now Brown) township, dec'd.

J R. CRAWFORD, Register.

Registers Office,
Lew,tn, Feb. 28, 1843

DR. MERRICK'S
Vermifuge.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms, but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health nd happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimonimouials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting the morbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilous vomiting, dyspepsia: &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggests would promote their interests by procuring a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville
Jan. 4th, 1842.

A CARD.

This is to certify, that I have now in use one of the Houghton Cooking Stoves, which I bought of Messrs. Blymyers & Co. of Lewistown, and must say that for all the various purposes of Cooking, such as baking rosting, frying or boiling, it cannot in my opnion be surpassed by any Cooking stove now in use, and as such can freely recommend it to all who desire a good article—pericularly to those whom the saving of fuelis an object, as it requires less fuel to make it perform well than any other Cooking stove in this country.

JACOB RITTENHOUSE.
January 11, 1843.

TO LET

The house & premises now in the occupancy of Mr Elberty on market street, for further particulars enquire of Mrs Smith next door.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

By the former Editor of the Saturday Evening Post and Saturday Courier.

Comprising the fruits of twenty years experience in the Newspaper business; the aid of the most distinguished newspaper writers of the day; a valuable Foreign Correspondence; with troops of Literary friends, and the determination to publish a Newspaper for all classes, which

SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED.

Philadelphia Saturday Museum.
Of Knowledge, News, and Amusement

A Family Newspaper, neutral in politics—opposed to quackery, and devoted to the Arts, Education, Morals, Health and Amusement.

The Tales, Sketchs, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, and Poems, shall be of the first order—the best productions of the best writers of the day. Also, articles on Hystory, Astronomy, Chemistry, and all the Arts and Sciences, with a liberal portion of light reading, anecdotes, wit and humour, making a varied, rich, and mirth-inspiring Olio.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN.—Furnishing narratives of sterling adventures at sea, showing the courage and heroism of the bold Mariner, as

He springs from his hammock and flies to the deck,
Where amazement confronts him with images dire,
Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck,
The masts fly in splinters—the shrouds are on fire.

Foreign and Domestic News, Congtessional Proceedings, and a general view of all matters of interest or importance, will appear.

PICTORIAL EMBELLISHMENTS, comprising maps, landscapes, architecture, portraits of distinguished personages, of both sexes. In these, as well as in neatness, of typography the Museum shall not be surpassed.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Arrangements have been completed for securing a regular Foreign Correspondence more extensive and complete than has ever enriched the columns of an American Newspaper.

COMMERCIAL.—The state of business, of stocks, prices of grain, flour, and all descriptions of country produce, merchandize, &c., will be given from sales in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, &c.

Select and Original Gems From the best productions of the best Writers of the day.

TO AGENTS.—Terms of commission.

Any individual who will take the trouble to procure the names of his friends, and remit the funds, will be entitled to the commissions which are at present, and will continue to be, until further notice, more liberal by far, than have yet been offered by any Newspaper of character or merit.

TERMS.——The Philadelphia Saturday Museum is published every week at $2 per aunum, as usual, in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

☞ For $20, in current funds, 16 copies will be forwarded, securely packed, to any part of the United States. 3 oopies for $5. All orders and communications to be addressed, free of postage, to

THOS. C. CLARKE & CO.
No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mar 23

THE TEETH.

DR. S. F. GREEN,
RESIDENT DENTIST

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he is permanently located in Lewistown, and will at all times be prepared to perform any and all the various operations on the TEETH.

His office is on Main street, adjoining the office and residence of Dr. James M'Connel.

The great utility of judicious dental operations is now so generally understood, that all those who duly appreciate the value of the *Teeth* will at once have them attended to.

Refer to

Rev. Mr. WOODS, Dr. JAS. M'CONNEL,
Dr. VANVALZAH, Dr. J. J. APPLEBAUGH Lewistown.
Dr. WM. RICHARD, Belleville.

March 22 1843

Take Notice.

That the books of Freeborn and Moore *Blacksmiths* are left in the hands of Henry Eisenbise Esqr. for collection, for the use of Michael Moore of the said firm, those who know themselves indebted will please to call and settle the same, on or before the second week in April next, as after that time, suits will be brought against all Delinquents, without respect to persons, save costs and come and pay off.

D. C. FREEBORN.
MICHAEL MOORE.
March 16th 1843

Poetry.

Written while under conviction
BY J. T. M.

If sickness, sorrow, pain and death
Would come just now to stop my breath,
My heart it tells me I must go,
Down to eternal hell and wo.

If this my awful case should be,
And I my Jesus never see;
Behold my friend's in heaven above,
There safe to dwell in Jesus love.

A gnawing worm would this not be,
A hell indeed too great for me;
Then will I turn and serve the Lord,
Lay hold upon his sacred word.

He has declared in words so bright,
In sinner's death He has no delight,
But rather all would turn and find
A happy, righteous, godly mind.

Then I will not from Jesus stay,
When He does now so loudly say:
Come unto me, and you shall have
Eternal life beyond the grave.

My sins are verry great I know,
But He can cleanse them white as snow,
If I will at His footstool fall,
And loudly on His mercy call.

Ask, and it shall be given now
While you on your knee's do bow
For God has promised, pardon free,
To such as truly upright be.

May that be me, whose light may shine
Till my poor frame shall here decline,
Then when on earth I cease to move,
May I ascend to realms above.

McVeytown, March 1843.

Political.

Remarks of Mr. Buchanan, *of Pennsylvania.*

(AS CORRECTED BY HIMSELF.)

In Senate, Saturday, February 25, 1843

In opposition to the amendment proposed by Mr. BENTON, to strike from the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law the following proviso:

Provided, That this act shall not effect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, or any pains, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under the said act; but every such proceeding may be continued to its consummation, in the like manner as if this act had not been passed.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had not intended to trouble the Senate with a single word on the bankrupt bill, at this late period of the session; but as he had determined to vote against the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Benton,] and would differ from some of his most valuable political friends on this question he felt it to be a duty which he owed both to them and himself to make a very few remarks on the subject. Should the amendment prevail, and the proviso be stricken from the bill, it would deprive all those bankrupts from the benefit of the law whose cases were now pending, and who had not yet obtained their certificates of discharge.

He should be extremely sorry if his constitutional opinions would deprive him of the power of voting in favor of this proviso.—In what condition would both the bankrupts whose cases were now pending, and their creditors, be left, in case it should not be retained?

The first class of desperate insolvents or bankrupts, who stood ready and eager to take the benefit of the law immediately after its passage, had already passed through the mill, and had been discharged from their debts. There were many individuals who had been crushed to the earth, and whose circumstances had been rendered desperate by the discharge of their debtors and the consequent loss of debts honestly due to them, under this unjust and impolitic law.—It was such individuals who would chiefly suffer, should the amendment be adopted.—They had struggled with misfortune as long as they could; and had finally, at the last hour, applied for the benefits of the bankrupt law. The proceedings in their cases were now in different stages of their progress; and he should consider it unequal, unfeeling, and unjust to deprive the courts of the power of bringing them to a conclusion. It would be an extreme case, indeed, which could justify Congress in declaring, after an individual had put himself to the trouble and expense of instituting any proceedings under the faith of their own laws, that he should be arrested midway; and that, too, when he could not by possibility be restored to his former condition.

But again: There was one State of the Union (and he referred to the State of Missouri) where the district judge had decided the bankrupt law to be unconstitutional, and had refused to discharge any of the applicants for the benefit of its provisions.—Strike out this proviso; and then, whilst, debtors in all the other States had been discharged under the provisions of the law, no debtor in Missouri had ever enjoyed, or could enjoy its benefits.

Again: He asked what would become of the property of bankrupts now in the hands of their assignees, or under the custody of the law. This would present a scene of confusion worse confounded. Strike out the proviso, and no distribution of it could take place among their creditors; because the law under whose provisions it would have been made, had ceased to exist. This would lead to great injustice and endless litigation.

In view of these circumstances, if he even entertained serious doubts of the constitutionality of the bankrupt law, he would suffer these doubts to operate in favor of retaining the proviso, and would leave it to the Supreme Court to decide the constitutional question in the last resort. Nothing but a clear conviction that the law was a violation of the Constitution, could induce him to sanction these evils.

Mr. B. said he was the only senator of his party who had made a speech against the final passage of the present bankrupt law: and were he disposed to glorify himself for the gift of prophecy, he might refer to that speech, and it would be found that in every particular, with but one exception, his predictions had been verified. Much, however, as he was opposed to the passage of the law, he did not believe it to be unconstitutional. This would appear from a few sentences of that speech, delivered on the 4th of July, 1841, which he would read to the Senate,

"Mr. B. said as he had referred to the speech which he had made in the House of Representatives on the subject, nearly twenty years ago, he felt bound to acknowledge, that, upon one point, he had fallen into a then prevailing error. Of this he had been fully convinced by the debate in the Senate at the late session. In 1822, it was his opinion that the constitutional power of Congress was confined to traders, or that class of persons which were embraced by the bankrupt laws of England, at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution. This he now believed, was too narrow a construction.—The Constitution declared that 'Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States' The subject of bankruptcies was thus placed generally under our control; and wherever bankruptcy existed—no matter what may have been the pursuits of the bankrupt, whether he had a trade or not—our power extended over him. It also, in his opinion, embraced artificial as well as natural persons. Was it not absurd to say that an individual manufacturer on one side of the street at Lowell, might be subjected to the compulsory operation of a bankrupt law, whilst two or three individual manufacturers on the other side of the same street, who had obtained a charter of incorporation from the Legislature of Massachusetts, could thus withdraw themselves, in their corporate capacity, from the power conferred upon Congress over bankruptcies?"

So that he had recanted, and that in good time, what he believed to have been his error when he first entered the House of Representatives. He and his friend from Missouri (Mr. Benton) were, in this respect, placed in a similar predicament. They had both changed their old opinions;—and he regretted that they were still on the opposite sides.

He considered that it would be a very narrow construction indeed, to confine our power over the subject of bankruptcies, which had been conferred in the broadest and most general terms, to the passage of just such a bankrupt law as existed in England at the date of the Federal Constitution. All the lights of experience, and all the improvement in the science of legislation—must then be disregarded;—and while the world was in a state of constant progression—we must make a dead stand at the point where we found the English bankrupt law half a century ago. Surely the framers of the constitution never intended any such an absurdity. For his own part, he firmly believed that no bankrupt law, based upon the English model, could even exist for any length of time in this country. It would always destroy itself after a brief experience. Such a law was not applicable to a country of the vast extent of our own, where the Federal judicial tribunals were at such remote distances from each other, and when it was acknowledged that Congress did not possess the power of conferring jurisdiction in cases of bankruptcy on the State Courts. If they were ever to have a permanent and beneficial bankrupt system, they must look to other models than the English. Fortunately, under the decision of the Supreme Court, each State now possesses the unquestionable power of passing bankrupt laws which will relieve its own citizens from the obligation of debts contracted with other citizens of the same State subsequent to the passage of such laws. Nay, more: a discharge under a State bankrupt law is valid even against the citizens of other States, or foreigners, who may accept a dividend of the debtor's effects; and this will always be accepted in cases where any considerable dividend exists. Several of the States now have such bankrupt laws. But enough, and more than enough, of this.

The present law was said to be unconstitutional, because it was insolvent, and not a bankrupt law, and that it applied not only to traders, but to other persons. But it would be extremely difficult to draw any line of distinction between insolvency and bankruptcy. Both signified the inability to pay his debts. This was the meaning of both terms, in the abstract. There was a difference between a bankrupt law and an insolvent law—that, whilst the latter discharged the person of the debtor only, the former discharged both the debtor and the debt. Bankruptcy was a general term, and even in England, although nominally none but traders were entitled to the benefit of the bankrupt laws, yet, in reality, these laws had been extended, long before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to many, very many persons, who could not, with any propriety, be denominated traders. Different acts of Parliament, and the most liberal judicial construction of the term *'traders,'* had extended their provisions to almost every class of the community. He might site numerous instances to prove this assertion, if time would permit, and if they were not familiar to every Senator. The policy of England had always been to extend still further and further the operation of their bankrupt laws to new classes of individuals.—Whilst, therefore, he would be utterly opposed to the passage of any such a bankrupt law for this country, he could not regard such a law as a violation of the Constitution, merely because its benefits or its injuries were not confined to persons who might technically and appropriately called traders. The power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution was not limited to any class of persons, but extended to the subject of bankruptcies; and where bankruptcy existed—whether among merchants, farmers, or tradesmen—Congress might subject them to the operation of the bankrupt law.

But it had also been contended that this law was unconstitutional, because it embraced cases of voluntary bankruptcy. Now it was perfectly well known to every person acquainted with the history and operation of the English bankrupt law, that voluntary bankruptcy had existed in that country in fact, though not in form, for more than a century before the act of 6th George IV;—and this act did no more than recognize a practice which had long prevailed. Insolvent debtors in England, before the passage of this act, were in the constant practice of concerting with some one of their creditors to commit an act of bankruptcy, who was thereupon to sue out a commission of bankruptcy. It was very true that, if this concert were established, the commission would be avoided. But, in the nature of things, it was almost impossible to prove the fact; and at last the statute of George IV expressly legalized such a proceeding. A debtor might now make a declaration of his insolvency in the prescribed form, and this was an act of bankruptcy; and it was expressly enacted 'that the bankrupt, and any creditor or other person concerting such declaration, shall not invalidate the commission.' Here then, was voluntary bankruptcy, to the same extent which it now existed under our present law. The difference between them was in form, not in fact. In both cases, the bankruptcy was equally voluntary;—and in both, the debtor chose his own time to make his application. He could not, then, say that our law was unconstitutional, because it recognised voluntary bankruptcy.

Neither could he agree with the Senator from Missouri, that the law was unconstitutional, because it did not provide that, in order to procure his discharge, the bankrupt must obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors in number and value. He agreed entirely with him, that it would be unwise and inexpedient to pass a bankrupt law without such a provision; but that it would be unconstitutional, was altogether a different question. A bankrupt law was a law to discharge an insolvent debtor from his debts, on the condition that he fairly and honestly surrendered all his property for the benefit of his creditors. The mode and the manner of this discharge must necessarily be left to the discretion of Congress. There must necessarily vary, according to the varying opinions of the Legislature. In England, formerly, four fifths in number and value of the creditors must have consented.—It was now reduced to three fifths; and the prevailing opinion, even there, now seemed to be, that it would promote the interest, both of the debtor and the creditor, not to require the assent of any portion of the creditors to the debtor's discharge. Under our old bankrupt law of 1800, two thirds in number and value of the creditors were required to consent. The Senator from Missouri would now be satisfied with a majority. This was a mere in idental question, to pass any bankrupt law, which did not enter into its essence. And he could not say that such a law would not be a bankrupt law under the constitution: although it might not require the consent of any portion of the bankrupt's creditors to obtain the debtor's discharge.

Whilst every feeling of his heart was in favor of relieving those unfortunate debtors whose property had already been removed from their control, and placed in the hands of assignees, and who had incurred the trouble and expense of commencing proceedings he was truly rejoiced that no constitutional barrier interposed to prevent him from performing an act of humanity and justice.

He would suggest another consideration; he, in common with his political friends, was anxious that this law should be repealed before the close of the present session; that it should no longer be a blot upon our statute book; that it should no longer produce the injustice, iniquity and fraud, which had startled the minds of a vast majority of the American people, and caused them to demand its repeal. If the proviso from the present bill were stricken out, and it were sent back to the house thus amended, the probability was, that it would be lost altogether, and that the law would neither be amended nor repealed. Was it not wise, then, for Senators to make the trifling concession of suffering those who had already applied for its benefits to obtain their discharge, than to leave the law in full force for another year?

(From the Public Ledger.)

MESSRS. EDITORS.—You seem fond of puzzling, as well as amusing your readers.—This being the case, it occurred to me the following, which are certainly curious in their way, if not new, might be deemed worthy a corner in your widely circulated print.—Yours, T. T.

SATOR
AREPO
TENET
OPERA
ROTAS

Read the top line forward the bottom backward, the left column downward, the right upward, and you have the same words; or read the whole, backward, forward, upward or downward, and you have sator, arepo, tenet, opera, rotas. A literal translation is requested.

'Lewd did I live & evil did I dwel.'
This read the same backward.
Another.

Otto tenet mappam madidam, madi lam mappam tenet otto.

Read the following from the Picayune. It is excellent:

'The man who systematically and wilfully sets himself about cheating a printer would commit highway robbery upon a crying baby and rob it of its gingerbread.'

A stump orator out west, in speaking of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, said: 'Can it be supposed that it was the intention that the sweat of the toiling millions should be gathered into one vast reservoir, in order that the brokers should enjoy the exquisite pleasure of bathing in it?'

SHOOTING MATCH.—A shooting match, with rifles, for a purse of $2000, came off at Reading on the 4th inst, between a Mr. Brown of Philadelphia, and Mr. Liester of Berks co. The Philadelphian won the money. Wake up the Dutch, friend Knabb.

COWHIDING.—In Philadelphia, last week, the brother of a young lady who was seduced by her employer, inflicted a severe castigation with a cowhide on the violater of his sister's innocense. Served him right.

STOLEN THOUGHTS.—A preacher in England, who was in the habit of patching up his sermons from the books he read, happened to retail a discourse of this kind when a stranger was present who had a habit of thinking aloud. As the speaker recited eloquently a striking passage, the stranger remarked in the midst of the sermon, "That's Johnson." Shortly struck with another thought, he says, "That's Blair;" and again, "That's Tillotson;" until the preacher provoked by his own exposure, cried "Turn that fellow out;" "That's his own," said the stranger as he walked away.

They use cakes of soap for currency in Mexico, Mr. Kendall says: One of his companions handed a dollar to a man to get it changed. The fellow shortly returned with *sixty four cakes of soap* tied up in a handkerchief. Falconer told the corporal he wanted change, not soap. The corporal retorted by saying it was the legal currency of the place, legal currency, and that there was no other. Such proved to be the case, and however singular it may appear, soap is really a lawful tender in the payment of all debts, from which no doubt arises the common though heretofore unintelligible query, "how are you off for soap?" The soap stands emblematically for cash.

NEW YORK MURDER.—Mrs. Colton, wife of Henry Colton, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Charles G. Corlies on Monday night. Mrs. Colton on being arrested, it is said, affected to be insane. Public opinion in New York is a good deal against Mrs. C. The case is now under investigation by the Coroner's jury, but the testimony, which is very contradictory, is too long for insertion.

The letter below deserves the flag to be unfurled; read it all you noble hearted Irishmen, read it christians, and read it philanthropists. A more generous hearted, noble minded, honest and pure republican never lived, than *Henry A. Muhlenberg*. He is at this present time, the most popular man in the *Old Keystone*, and ranks high in the nation and abroad. The friend of the old soldier, the protector of the widow and the orphan, a purer patriot never drew the breath of life, the boasted son of Democratic Berks, and the warm hearted friend of the oppressed Irishman—may he live to see Ireland become a free and independent nation.

From the Public Ledger.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The report of the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, at the City Hotel, by the natives and and friends of Ireland, which we gave on Saturday, was unavoidably brief and imperfect.

A number of highly interesting letters were received from distinguished gentlemen who had been invited, but could not attend. We select from among these the following:

Reading, March 12th, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I have been honored by your invitation to join the natives and friends of Ireland at a dinner, to be given on the 17th inst., the anniversary of the Saint of Erin, for which please accept my grateful acknowledgements.

Although neither an Irishman nor the son of an Irishman, but of the family of Herman you do me but justice in beleiving that I entertain sentiments of respect and regard for your own native Isle so justly dear to you.

I have perused, again and again, its ancient and modern history, as well as various sketches of the customs, manners, habits and feelings of its people, with traits and biographies of its numerous distinguished men, and no man can do so with any attention without imbibing sentiments of the highest respect and admiration for the Emerald Isle, as well as the deepest sympathy for the manifold sufferings and the many centuries of oppression that have been endured by its inhabitants.

Your people deeply sympathised with my native land in her arduous struggle for independence, and many of her sons were among the bravest in our army of the glorious Revolution. Can any American do otherwise than sympathise in the sufferings and feel for the cruel wrongs of Ireland and her people, admitted even by her enemies to be generous, brave and noble, in an eminent degree? Can any American do otherwise than welcome cordially her children to our shores, where liberty dwells, where every one can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and where worth makes the man, and not the place of his birth nor the parentage from which he may have descended, be it high or low? Can any American do otherwise than put up his fervent orisons that the Isle, sometimes called the Isle of Saints, but which may be more appropriately called the Isle of Martyrs, may soon take her place among the nations of the earth?—and who knowing aught of her history and people can for a moment doubt that she will worthily fill that place, and prove a bright star in the eastern hemisphere, growing brighter and brighter as it rises.

Regretting that circumstances beyond my control will prevent my joining you on the anniversary of the Saint of Erin, I pray you to accept, with the subjoined sentiment, of my best wishes for your own individual happiness and that of all your countrymen, as well here as in your own dear native green Isle.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and fellow citizens,

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG.

To the Committee, &c.

Ireland—May she soon take her proper station among the nations of the earth.—Her hospitable, generous, kind hearted, brave and long suffering people, deserve a high reward for their virtues, and a just and kind Providence will certainly crown their legitimate efforts for self government with brilliant success.

We furnish below, as we mentioned in our last, the following letter to the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, from the American Sentinel. It is an evidence of the high character which he sustains amongst those who *know him*.

Relief to the State of Pennsylvania and her People.

LETTER I.

Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg,

Dear Sir;—The condition of our State at this time, you will agree with me, is such as to demand of her citizens every honest and patriotic effort to relieve her from the odium of a Public Debt which she cannot pay, and the possibility of repudiation, which she cannot (otherwise than by the mode I shall hereafter propose) avoid. The question propounded by all is, how is this to be accomplished? I suggest, by the union of the liberal minded citizens of our commonwealth to restore her currency, business and prosperity. There are two classes of individuals who will resist the course I shall make out, to accomplish this desideratum; first—those who are against all banks! Secondly—those who are only in favor of a United States Bank. I shall be declared a political heretic, by these political fanatics, and probably be burnt at the stake of their virtuous indignation—these parties being entirely antagonist in their positions and their principles being at variance, as well as inflexible, it is not to be expected that either of them will give way to the other, or any body else; no matter what may be the suffering of the state or the people. Believing, however, that the intelligence and virtue of the people are capable of justly appreciating the importance of attempting the extrication of all, from the evils which encompass us. I appeal with confidence to them. It must be obvious to the most bigoted party man, that so long as our vast lines of public improvements are in a state of paralyses—that the revenue of the State must partake of their prostration; and it can be no less manifest, without an adequate circulating currency in the State, that this state of things cannot be changed. Taking the year 1836 and contrasting it with the present, it will appear that nearly twenty millions of paper money and something like ten millions of specie, have been withdrawn from circulation among us.

This vast sum is a small one in contrast with the immense depreciation which has followed it in the value of all the property in their own limits. Nor has the evil of depreciation yet ended, and if the present condition of things continue without remedy, no one is wise enough to predict the state of ruin that is to come upon us! I will venture to assert, nothing under this view of the subject can save us from repudiation. What then is to be done? All hopes of relief from the United States must be based upon some action of the General Government in establishing a National Bank or in the issue of the two hundred millions of stock;—supposing these things attainable, it must be three or four years before they can be realized, and in the meantime, we are destroyed. *My remedy is one of immediate accomplishment*—within the grasp of the present Legislature, and to the present relief and advantage of the State and people. It is to found a State Bank on the State Debt, that debt is about thirty-five millions of dollars. For the banking privileges conferred upon this Bank, it is to assume the whole debt of the State, to set apart annually the sum of one million of dollars, as a sinking fund, to pay the principal of said debt, and further out of the profits to semi-annually pay the interest upon this debt! And I maintain, that by giving to this bank the power to issue twenty millions of dollars, paper money, redeemable within five years, or at the option of the bank, that the whole public debt of this State can be paid, the interest paid, the State saved from dishonor, and the people restored to prosperity! All the holders of the State stock upon the surrender of their certificates, shall receive a certificate of bank stock of equal amount—the five and six per cent to be received upon a just ratio—the issues of this bank shall be received throughout the State in all payments of a public character, and to be disbursed by the public agents in their payments—in less than six months these could reach every part of the State, and form the most perfect circulating medium ever known in it. This you may say is a bold scheme, I admit it.—but in a public crisis nothing else will answer. At this time there is not in circulation amongst us one-fifth of coinage, (good, bad and indifferent) enough to carry on the business of our people, and it is equally certain that the banks now in existence cannot materially add to that currency. In like manner it may be truly said that on all sides there is wide spread distress—immense sacrifices of real and personal property—taxes increasing and the power of paying decreasing—all sorts of produce for sale and no buyers—business every where in a state of suspension—the State in debt, and unable to pay principal or interest, and the mass of the laboring people out of employ, in want and wretchedness. When all these trying evils are upon us, and all can be remedied, shall we not make the effort? I hope that your influence will be given to it.

Excuse my addressing you through this medium.

And believe me sincerely,

Your friend,

C. J. JACK.

Judge Lewis' Decision.

The last number of the Millenial Harbinger contains an elaborate and able review of the decision of Judge Lewis, in the case of the Rev. W. S. Hall—from the pen of Alexander Campbell. It is too long for our columns, but we quote a few sections.

"It contains other propositions offensive to American ears and to all tender consciences. I shall only, at present, make two other specifications.—

1. Parents may *lawfully restrain* minors to special communions after conscience is formed and enlightened.

2. Parents may lawfully restrain minors *during legal infancy*.

First as to the fact, I make three objections:—

1. God has no where given to parents such an authority over their offspring. On the contrary, he has commanded them to permit their children to *come to him*—'Suffer little children.' &c. And, secondly, he has commanded children to obey their parents IN [or under] *the Lord*.' This very precept affirms that these children are to reason and judge as responsible agents, on the position of their parents and the meaning of their precepts.

Indeed the Christian Lawgiver commands children to '*hate*,'—that is *to love less* their parents, *when they interpose their authority to restrain their consciences*, or compel them to '*violate obligations*' which their parents have foolishly and wantonly *incurred for them*.' Christ's precepts on this point are strong and clear. 'Unless,' said he, children 'hate father and mother [in the case and in the manner described] they cannot be my disciples.' He claims paramount authority and enjoins the obligation upon all Christians capable of knowing him to prefer his precepts to those of the nearest and dearest, and the most authoritative of fleshy reliance.

2. My second objection is, that the authority plead for parents in the argument and the decision, annihilates personal responsibility, the rights of conscience, and political freedom, at 'one fell swoop.'

I cannot, at this time of day, condescend to demonstrate argumentatively that where liberty of thought, liberty of speech, and liberty of action is taken away by any human authority, personal responsibility is wholly annihilated. This is abstract and essential Popery; for what is Popery, than the pretence of such *paternity* as claims head, heart and conscience?

Now as the *common law* of England and America, and what is of as high authority, *common sense*, affirms that almost, if not quite, the one-half of the minority is spent under the operation and government of conscience more or less enlightened;—nay, as during more than half of the twenty-one years, conscience usurps its supremacy over all parental and human authority of every name and title:—to limit, inherit, or legally restrain its free and full action in all things pertaining to God, is at once to extirpate the very germ of virtue, or of that moral and religious freedom of action, essential alike to both religion and morality, and that during a period of life in which all the moral lineaments of the future man are drawn, formed, and stereotyped for life.

To teach an infant to say, 'Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name,' (or authority,) and at the same time practically to teach it that even in the high and solemn acts of relgion, the name of an earthly father is to be more hallowed and revered, is to enslave the conscience and the moral man forever, unless some superhuman power interfere and rescue it from such humiliating and debasing tyranny. Let one place a minor ten years under a system of moral training, in which it is taught to arrange all its obligations to its heaven'ly Father on the scale of parental authority and mere filial homage to vows undertaken for it, without its own knowlenge or consent, and if it be not in the school of slavery and superstition then there is no such primary and elementary school on earth. And such most unequivocally, as to me appears, is one argument and decision declared in this case. A youth whose homage to divine authority, and whose convictions of high religous obligations have been deferred in honor of any mortal for ten or twelve years of life's incipient and formative period, can, in my humble opinion, never rise to that manly, mental, and moral independence essential to either a morally great or eminently religious man.

3. My third objection is, that the assumed parental authority deduced in this case goes to sanction, by divine law, not only Mormonism, Romanism, Judaism, but all the idolatries and superstitions in the whole world. In confirmation of the impartiality and fairness of its decision, the Court observed that it was equally beneficial to the Baptist and the Presbyterian. The Court might also have added, 'Peculiarly beneficial and favorable to all forms of error, of corrupt and of false religion, with which the earth abounds.' According to an authority alleged in the case, should the 'parent be in error, the fault is not in teaching the child what he believes, but in believing what is false without having used the means which GOD has given him to arrive at the truth.'—Here, then, is made out a very singular case, indeed. The father is innocent in teaching and enjoining upon his son a certain form of false religion. The son cannot err in obeying his father right or wrong. He is therefore innocent before GOD in worshipping an idol and in practising all its abominable rites. The Court, indeed, supposes that the father has used the best means in his power in searching after the truth; but, not being able to find it, (as untold millions of earth's inhabitants in Papistical, Mahometan and Pagan lands are not,) he commands his son to do homage to the unworthy object of his dread. The minor asks not the reason why. It is enough for him—nay, all that God requires, implicity to obey the parental authority. His father is right in commanding—the son is right in obeying—and the minister of the gospel, standing by, is right in not opening his lips to the son without permission from the father. All are right—father, son, and Christ's minister:—yet GOD condemns the superstition, and reprobates it with all the anathemas and maledictions of his vengeance. Has not the Court, then, equally established and protected all forms of corrupt and false religion—not only politically, but as morally and religiously right inasmuch as God himself has so arranged and ordered society as that the father may be morally right in commanding his son to worship a calf or a crocodile, his son morally right in obeying his father without debate, and the missionary morally right in not presuming to speak to the son without permission of the parent. If this be the divine system, then all systems of error and corruption are equally patronized and protected by it; and, as Paul once asked—'How then shall GOD judge the world?'

From the Blairsville Record.

Messrs. Editors:

Permit me, through the medium of your useful journal, to make a few remarks, concerning the present established cash system.

For my part I want a rule that will work both ways. That our cash system men of this place do not do this, and that they are ruinous to the community at large, I can prove to any unprejudiced mind. In the first place, they receive all (or nearly so) the cash that is in circulation in exchange for merchandize; and when they get all the money, what do they do with it? Do they keep it in circulation amongst us? No. They carry it off to the east to recruit their stock spring and fall, thus draining it from this part of the country altogether. That this is injurious, is evident to any one. If our merchants wish to establish the cash system, let them do so, and I for one will go hand in hand with them, but this one sided system, I do from my heart detest.

Place farmers and mechanics on the same footing with yourselves. Receive cash for your merchandise, and pay cash for their articles. Those articles in the east will bring you par funds, thus saving the discount you pay on the money, owing to the derangement of our pecuniary affairs. In this way you will benefit yourselves and the community at large, by keeping our money amongst us, and that in constant circulation. If our merchants continue to do as they have hitherto done, I do hope the people will get their eyes opened, and not suffer themselves to be treated thus. Let some four or five unite together and send their articles to the east, and there sell them and purchase goods enough for a season. You will then get your goods cheap, and will have it to say that you no longer support those licensed men who are draining all our hard earnings from us in exchange for their articles, on which they put a fifty and seventy-five per cent tariff. I have tried this way, and find that it works admirable, and I hope for your own benefit and of the community at large, that you may adopt it.

A MECHANIC.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY APRIL 5, 1843.

Henry Eisenbise,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. LEWIS CASS.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

FOR GOVERNOR,

Henry A. Muhlenberg.

(Of Berks County.)

☞ Several important *editorial* articles with regard to the affairs of the Commonwealth, as now conducted at Harrisburg, and the traitorous conduct of the KEYSTONE in smiting the hand that has sustained it for four years, were unavoidably crowded out. the paper having been made up before we had finished writing them—next week they shall appear. From what we learn from Harrisburg this week, we have reason to cry out, Oh, my country, my beloved country, what shall we do to save her from the iron grasp of the monsters deceit and hypocrisy. Ruin seems to be the watchword of the factionists in the Legislature.

APPRENTICES LITERARY SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that WM. H. IRWIN, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the above named association, on Monday Evening next at the Lutheran Church. A general invitation is extended to the public, ladies and gentlemen, to attend. We doubt not but that the lecture will prove both an able and interesting one, and we hope to see a general attendance. These young men certainly deserve much credit for their perseverance and energy in forming and encouraging this Society. Such institutions, in our opinion, not only prove beneficial to those connected with them, but they tend to give character to the community in which they are located—and we regret that literary institutions are not more numerous, and more encouraged amongst us. We will recur to this subject again, wishing, for the present that our citizens will attend, and by their presence encourage the members to persevere in their enterprize.

The Sale

Of useful and fancy articles got up by the LADIES of ST. MARK'S CHURCH, continues through to day, and this evening, in the brick building opposite Mr. Turner's Hotel. We understand the proceeds are to be devoted to a very laudable purpose, that of liquidating the Church debt. As the *Fair* are always found foremost in every benevolent enterprize, it is but *fair* that they should be encouraged; and we hope they may realize a *fair* profit from the products of their labor

☞ We learn that a number of bright stars are now at Harrisburg. Pennsylvanians boast, the Hon. James Buchanan and the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenburg to lead off with, backed by the the Hon. Jessee Miller and others of equal worth.

A bill was reported in the House, on Wednesday, tue 22d ultimo, to grant the Flanagans a new trial.

The Cloven Foot Exposed.

For the sake of information, we put the question, can it be true that the President of the Mifflin County Temperance Society, after presiding at the meeting of the County Convention, by which convention a resolution was passed, 'that we temperance men petition the court to grant no licenses in the county of Mifflin,' to effect which, so much money, time and labor has been spent, that *he* has not signed such petition, or if he has signed it (still worse) that he is in favor of two licenses being granted in the borough of Lewistown; is this so, we ask in the name of Heaven, and all that is Holy, is this so, if so, (not doubting his temperance qualifications otherwise,) we would nevertheless ask, where is the sincerity in this respect of the *Hon. Ex-Judge*, where the confidence in such hypocritical cant, how are the more sincere to govern themselves, if the *Honorable* president of the convention at which such a resolution was unanimously passed that we go heart and hand for no licenses to begranted in the county of Mifflin. How is it then, that he thinks that two would be sufficient, or perhaps he said necessay, to sell the liquid. And why is it that he names the persons who would be suitable to sell the poison, (as he sometimes terms it when motives are in view.) Not for the public good, we take it for granted, under such principles. Is it not poison in one place as well as in another? for our part we cannot understand this rule, unless motives interfere; for our own part, as a true *Washingtonian* of the original *Baltimorean* principle, adopted by the *bloats and bruisers* themselves, and sent abroad, doing immense good in the world, fearing nothing from any quarter, and caring nothing for any man, so far as they denounce our course in this respect, when we say for our own part, if a dozen were licensed, they were a dozen too many, and if only one were licensed, it were one too many; let the principle be none, then, and only then, we are right under existing laws. In a country like ours, where freedom and equality should reign triumphant, and that which is the privilege of one man should be the privilege of the other, though it should be the selling of the *poison*—That which is harm, is harm, secretly or openly, done in the sight of God, who seeth all things, immorality is immorality in the grog shop as well as in the tavern, hypocrasy is hypocrasy, in the church as well as in the community or neighborhood, and is condemned by God in the whole, poison is poison, and is equally pernicious in the high places as in the low, and we for ourselves would not undertake to designate who should or should not be permitted to sell the poison, if, however, we were compelled to do so, we would grant the privilege to the one that could not spread out the temptation in large, commodious and elegant edifices, &c. but to the low. Our principle is, first, NO LICENSES, and then, if any, THE WHOLE, under these circumstances, let the first man cast a stone at an *individual*, if he has signed against the whole license system, lest he fall in the ditch by motives being made plain, not so very favorable to the onward march of the Temperance course.

Hats Off.

Glorious Democratic Victory. New Hampshire Erect.

The democracy of this, the GRANITE STATE, have elected their Governor, members of Congress, and a large majority of both branches of the state legislature, over all the factions. This will afford a justification on our side of the house—nephew *George*.

☞ We recollect very well that in a conversation with our esteemed friend Mr. HUMES, Editor of the BACKWOODSMAN, about a year ago, how highly favororably he expressed himself as to the character, integrity, and honesty of HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, and as to the necessity of his being our next candidate for Governor, feeling satisfied that no other man than Mr. Muhlenberg, that ever was created, was better calculated to carry on the wheels of Government of the OLD KEYSTONE with more general success, and to renovate it from the awful corruption which has crept in upon us, and to bring about better things, &c.—Now friend HUMES, let us hear from you, *now is the accepted time*, we know that you can do it, and give it justice. *Come out*, and speak the truth, and shame old NICK; no hanging back, you very well know how that game goes, for our part, we have come to the conclusion, this day, to back in, neck or nothing, sink or swim, make or break, all is the same to us, hard times have hardened us, and no doubt we shall remain so, until better things, and better times are effected; ruin is spread over the land, bargain and sale, corruption and dishonesty, are the order of the day, and unless the press speaks out in tones of thunder, honest men will stand but a poor chance to get the management of our country's affairs; it is for us to act in good faith, who are the mouth-piece of the people, if we fail to do our duty, our country never will recover from its threatened total ruin, that now hangs over us sufficient to compel us to cry aloud, that mountains may fall on us and cover us, that we may not fall into the hands of the monster HYPOCRISY that stalks over the land.

Speak of an honest man like Henry A. Muhlenberg as a ruler over us, and the mass of the people will respond, Amen; Amen, they say, let us have him, and all will be RIGHT, but alas! how often are the *dear* people, through bargain and sale, and promises of spoils, deceived by the more expert, in the management of nominating of candidates, to suit their ends, and corrupting designs, in consequence of which the people have got into debt, boroughs, townships, counties, states, and the Union itself, have become a general mass of bankruptcy, there not being money sufficient in the land to pay all the liabilities; the poor are ground to dust, and are literally in a starving condition, even in a plentiful country. Speak out Mr. Humes, by GOSH, it will not do to lay quiet any longer.

☞ We go in with our neighbor of the *Gazette* for the issue of small notes by the banks. It is almost a curiosity in the present embarrassed state of affairs to see any kind of the *needful*; as to getting hold of any; is out of the question—and should we, in the event of a bill passing the Legislature authorizing the banks to issue small notes, get hold of some of them, we will be very thankful indeed, not caring whether it was a *democratic* or a *coon* measure. In bringing it about, our representative, Mr. Postlethwaite, is an honest and a feeling man, and understands his business. He knows the wants of his constituents. Would to God they were all *Postlethwaite's* in the House, we might then expect that something would be done to relieve the present unprecedented distresses of the country.

☞ As it should be in the nature of things, on Monday the 20th March, the vote was taken on the resolution attached to the *Impeachment report* of the minority of the committee to whom had been referred the memorials praying that articles of impeachment might be preferred against the governor for bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors, the vote results as follows: yeas 24, nays 42, all said.

CONGRESSIONAL

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

This bill, as inserted below, has at length become the law of the land, for ten years. It is the work of the greater portion of the time consumed in two successive legislatures, at an immense cost to the people of Pennsylvania, say at least $60,000, but the people may thank heaven that it is no worse, for at one time we had calculated nothing short of an extra session would answer to settle and fix on a BILL to suit all parties concerned.

The bill districting the State into Senatorial and Representative districts for seven years to come, has not yet been agreed upon though a great portion of the time of the present session has been spent in talking about it. As soon as they manufacture one that will please all our rulers we will give to our readers. Unless well peppered at the expense of the people, we cannot expect one to pass, so take your time *boys*, but if you please save us an extra session this summer.

I. II. III. IV. City and county of Philadelphia.

V. Delaware and Montgomery.

VI. Bucks and Lehigh.

VII. Chester.

VIII. Lancaster.

IX. Berks.

X. Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

XI. Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming.

XII. Bradford, Susquehana and Tioga.

XIII. Lycoming, Northumberland, Union and Clinton.

XIV. Danphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill.

XV. Adams and York.

XVI. Cumberland, Perry and Franklin.

XVII. Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata and Mifflin.

XVIII. Green, Somersett, and Fayette.

XIX. Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria.

XX. Beaver and Washington,

XXI. Alleghany.

XXII. Venango, Crawford and Mercer.

XXIII. Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Potter and Jefferson.

XXIV. Armstrong. Butler, Indiana and Clearfield.

☞ Will the editor of the ALT BEE be good enough in his next paper to inform us whether the Lutheran congregation, in this borough, numbering two thousand members, as stated in a circular that came under our notice in this place a few days ago, are opposed to public prayers, and prayer meetings? *If so, why?* When the answer is given we will fully state our reason for making the inquiry. We have our own opinion in regard to this important matter in the Christian Church, supported, as we think, sufficiently with Scriptural texts, and other good reasonings (that private prayer is the life of the soul) being at such a time, in such a situation, that hypocrisy is not necessary.

A JACKASS.

We were asked the other day by a *body* in this town, (he having on several occasions been called a real JACLASS,) what *being called a Jackass meant (?)* some knowledge of the fellow's character and propensity for meddling interfering with other people's business, *thereby neglecting his own*. We told him it was a question that knew every persons business but their own. He dodged, and we have not seen him since *to our great satisfaction*.

Flour is selling at $3 per bbl. at Harrisburg. Can any person tell why they can sell this article cheaper in Harrisburg than this place. We should like to know.

We extract the following from a letter we received from a friend residing in the State of Illinois, and formerly of this county.—Letter dated

Macomb, McDonough county Ill.
March 14, 1843.

——There was a serious and afflicting accident happened on the 11th inst., within one and a half miles of this town, two boys of this place aged about 13 years, one the son of *Capt. John M. Bartleson*, late of Philadelphia, in your State, and the other a son of the Rev. James K. Stewa, both gentlemen of respectability and good standing; in sending their sons to mill in a buggy, as they were crossing Crooked Creek, at a place called Ball's Ford, the creek being high the buggy upset, and the boys and horse were drowned, and by the assistance of the neighbor's amounting to from seventy-five to one hundred persons, cutting and removing the ice, one of the boys was found on the 12th ann the other on the 13th. [Inserted at the request of the writer.] The writer then goes on to give a description of the soil and prices of produce from which we make the following extract. It may prove interesting to some of our readers, the information coming from a gentleman who about eight years ago left our county for the west.

"Our soil is from three to five feet deep. Our prairies are beautiful beyond description; our timber is generally good on the creeks, rivers and groves in the prairies. I live on a place called *Pisgas Twp.* in Macomb township, and about three-quarters of a mile from the county town, Macomb. It contains about 800 inhabitants, two churches, two taverns, six stores, one college and two groceries. Produce rates at:—wheat 25c, rye 20, corn 10, oats 8. potatoes 12 to 15: pork $1 50 to $1 62 1-2, beans 50, tobacco in hand 3 to 3 1-2, butter 8 to 10, Milch cows $6 to $12, oxen good size and well broke $30 to $45, sheep $1 25 to $2 00. I live 30 miles from *Nauvoo*, the town belonging to and inhabited by the Mormons of whom so much has been said. It is only about four years since they first settled there, and now contains about 20,000 inhabitants. They are building one of the most spacious Temples in the world; it is supposed it will take three years yet to finish it. They have their *font*, or place for immersion completed, resting on four golden oxen facing the east, four west, four north and four south, Their prophet is *Joe Smith*. This was the hardest winter ever experienced by the settlers in this country. The weather has been very changeable, often so sudden that the frogs froze fast before they could get their heads under water after a thaw, in this manner making a tremendnous noise until their mouths were closed by the frost."

[Agreeably the writer's desire the Republican shall be regularly forwarded to him.—Editor.]

POST OFFICE LAWS.

It will be remembered that some time last fall we published a letter of the Postmaster General to a gentleman in Kentucky upon the subject of writing on newspapers and sending them through the mail.

That letter was re-published in many papers, and the soundness of thelegal opinions it expressed, in reference to the 30th section of the Post Office law of 1825, was generally admitted and acquiesced in.

There were some, however, who doubted their correctness, and we remember that a wild man, by name Byington, a member of the Ohio Legislature, introduced a resolution calling upon the President to dismiss the Postmaster General for entertaining and publishing such opinions, which he was pleased to characterise as week and puerile. —These remarks are called forth, at this time, in consequence of reading the opinion of the Judge of the United States District Court for the State of Maryland, which we publish below. And we invite its publication in all other newspapers, that the public may see the Postmaster has in this case, as it is his purpose in all other instances, made the Constitution and the law of the land the rule of his official conduct.

Writing on Newspapers and Pamphlets.
—U. S. District Court–March Term 1843.

United States *vs* Elder.—This was a suit to recover the penalty imposed by the Post Office law of 1825, for a violation of the 80th section of that law, by writing or putting a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper or a pamphlet sent by mail.

In this case it was in proof that the defendant, Mr. Elder, of the firm of Elder, Gelston & Co., wrote on the back of a printed paper or pamphlet containing a Tariff of duties or Price Current, these words: 'From Elder, Gelston & Co., Baltimore,' and sent the pampalet to a correspondent in Louisville, who refused to pay letter postage thereon.

In compliance with the requirement of law it was returned here, and placed in the hands of the United States Attorney for the recovery of the penalty. For the U. States it was contended that such writing was within the prohibition of the 30th section of the Act of 1825, and subject to its penalty. —The opposite ground was taken by the defence, and, after argument upon the construction of the law, the Court decided that it was a violation of the law to place on a paper or pamphlet, sent by mail, these or any other words other than the name of the party to whom the paper was sent. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the U. States.

Z. Collins Lee, Esq. U. S. Attorney, for the plaintiff. N. Williams, Esq., for the defendent. —[Madisonian.

The token tie that binds two willing hearts.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 23d ult. by the Rev. S. P. Lilley, Mr. JOHN M'CAULEY, of Decatur township, to Miss MARGARET CUPPLES, of Derry township.

Same day, by the same, Mr. ADAM YOUNG, to Miss CATHARINE WEYERMAN, all of Derry township.

In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

On Thursday night, March 30th, of scarlet fever, VIRGINIA COFFEE youngest daughter of Samuel and Susan S. Green, aged 5 years, 7 months and 27 days

She was interesting and amiable in her disposition, very kind, affectionate, and obedient, and an admirer of religion, loved her Sabbath School, was fond of religious instruction, her delight at all times was to talk of religious subjects—would often speak of the goodness of her Creator, and the desire she had of living a christian, that she might live with her God in heaven, she has now gone to rest, an example to all around of her age.

The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to meddle with the following personal property purchased by me at a Sheriff's sale, sold as the property of Thompson M'Manigle, on the first day of April, inst. and for which I paid the cash, viz:

One brown mare, one dun do. one wind mill, one cutting box, one black cow, one striped cow, three young cattle, seven hogs, one cow and calf, four sett horse gears, two saddles, two ploughs, two harrows, one brass or copper kettle, one stove, one clock, one book case and drawers, one bureau, rye and wheat in the ground, all of which property I loaned the said Thompson M'Manigle and left them in his care. I will enforce the law against any person, Sheriff or Constable that will molest the same or any part thereof, of which they are hereby notified.

JAMES TURNER.

Ap 5 43

REMOVAL.

ROBERT H. M'Clintick has changed the location of his Cabinet Ware Room, to within one door of the corner of the public square, Market st. west end, and nearly opposite to the RED LION HOTEL of Major Daniel Eisenbise, where the public are invited to call and examine his furniture. He has a choice assortment.

Mahogany Chairs of all descriptions, *Spring Seat Sofas, Bureaus and Dressing Bureaus, Mahogany Dining and Card Tables, Cherry End Dining and Breakfast Tables, Mahogany Cherry and Poplar Bedsteds,*

all which articles he will sell as low as they can be purchased in the cities, for cash or good paper on reasonable terms.

He invites those who wish to purchase, at least to give him a call before they purchase from abroad.

COFFINS made, and funerals attended at the shortest notice.

ROBERT H. M'CLINTIC.

Ap 5 43 2mo

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
And Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

HENRY Butler, late of Newton Hamilton, takes this method of making it known to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the above place, and located himself at WHITE HALL, on the great road leading to Huntingdon, through the centre of the rich and beautiful Kishacoquillas Valley, where he has opened a TEMPERANCE HOUSE, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and is prepared to do justice to all who will favor him with their custom, on the temperance principle.

His table shall not be surpassed by any in the country, being determined to supply it with all the relishments the market and country can produce; adding to it good strong *coffee or tea*, as to beverage, COLD WATER, of the purest in the valley.

His stables are good, and well filled with feed of all kinds, and attended with careful ostlers. In short nothing on the part of the landlord shall be spared to render his customers agreeable, and to please all shall be his aim.

In place of the *critter* what makes men noisy very often, the noise of the shoe-hammer will be heard about the premises, wishing to be understood by this, that he will carry on the shoe making business in all its various branches., and shoes and boots will be made to order upon the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.—He begs leave to solicit the public's patronage also in this line or branch of his business.

HENRY BUTLER.

White Hall.
Ap 3 43

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Lewistown, April 1st, 1843.

A.

Arnold Sarah, Alexander James, Adams Elizabeth.

B.

Balsbaugh Jacob, Brown Andrew, Bearer Mary Ann. Blanchard John. Burlew Hiram, Bearer Joseph 2, Bear Daniel 3, Bonsall Isaac, Bowers Joseph, Bender Henry. Bearly Jacob, Brought John. Ball Edward, Backhaimer Valentine. Baker Margaret, Burns R. V. Brought Daniel, Bustline Simon.

C.

Crawford James, Clapham William, Canady James, Cornwell W. C, Crimrath Samuel, Clay Benjamin, Creighton William, Cox John, Cunningham Jas. 2, Clark Richard. Criswell David 2, Coffee Richard, Cummings Wm. Case Harvey, Chamberlain J. Caldwell Mary, Collinder Jno. Carson Thos.

D.

Dunn Mr. Dubbs Henry, Dunlap Elizabeth, Dunlap Cristina, Davis R. A. Diggs Jacob 3, Davidson Saml. Dorman John, Daman Robt. Daily John.

E.

Edmiston Wm. Elliott M. A. 2. Evans John. Everich Jacob 3. Earnig Jonathan, Elliott Amanda, Engel Chas.

F.

Forney Jacob. Fisher G. W. Filson John, Fox George, Freeburn D. C. Faroe R. D.

G.

Gillespy Mrs. E. Gilroy Hugh, Griffith Melisse, Groover Jos. Graham John, Griffin John, Gay Sarah E. Gamble Martin, Greenly William.

H.

Hoobaugh Deterich, Hawker G. W. Hime John, Hardt Peter, Hamblin Herman. Hutchison & Barnes, Hill Isaac 2, Hunter Mary, Hall Rev. W. M. 3. Hiney George.

I. & J.

Irwin Jas. Johns Samuel, Ickes J. L. Jones Samuel 2, Jones Alexander, Johnson Martin.

K.

Kulp Margaret C. Knisely John, Krise Jacob, Kealsh Wm. J. KlossGeorge, Kinsloe Jas. Kohler John

L.

Levy John 2, Landis Abraham 4, Lauver Margaret, Long Aaron 2, Long J. H. Leoffler Jos. 2, Lunn Philip, Lurtz Jos. Lewis Lloyd. dec'd, Lepley Michael, Landis & Waits, Lutz Jacob.

M.

Michael —— Mr. May John, Miller Wm. Mick Henry, Matthews Sarah, Morrison John, Marles Charlotte, Molson Samuel Myers Peter 3, Matthews Robt. Miller David, Margerom William, Mitchell Nathan, Mahany Nath. 2, Martin Lewis, Miller D. C. Morrison Jane, Mourer Jacob 2, Mitchell, John, Major Benjamin, Miller J. J. Moist John. Mills Isaac, Matthews Rosana, Miller Samuel.

M'C.

M'Clintick John, M'Elhoes Amos, M'Cullough D. L. M'Fadden Samuel 2, M'Cord John, M'Mullen Nancy, M'Cay Jos. M'Curdy Jas. M'Clay Dr. Samuel, M'Gee John, M'Connel Dr.

N.

Norris A. B. 2, Nedich Jos. Nymond George, Noonan Patrick, Norris H. G.

O.

O'Bryan Jackson, Ort G. B. Orr Henry, Ort Jacob, Oakly Lydia.

P.

Preston Luther, Plummer J. B. Patton Mrs. M. E. Price Jas.

R.

Rupp John, Robison Mary, Rowe Dan', Reed J. R. Rice Samuel, Reed William, Reily Emily, Riden Sarah, Rigg John, Riden Henry, Reigle Jacob, Rigg Jas. Rush Peter, Roop John, Rigg M. J.

S.

Sides Isaac, Shaw Wm. 2, Smith Jos. R. Sheffey C. F. Searer Henry 3, Sager John, Shimp Margaret, Swan Jonathan, Short Miss, Steward Jos. Snyder John, Snyder Jos. Stewart G. W. Stauber Thaddeus, Sasserman Chas. Smith Thos. E. Seigler John Sills Mary, Silliman John, Shook Henry, Smith Jos. Saxon William, Sanders Pleasant, Smith Sarah G. Silhammer N. B.

T.

Triester Susan, Todd John Townsend Peter, Turner Jas.

U. & V.

Vandenaker George, Ulch Fanny,

W.

Wilson Catharine, Winkett Jesse, Webb Martin, Watt Mr. Wood Wm. Waghlin George, Wilson Robt. 2, Watson W. & J. Weiser Geo. Watts Washington 2, Wrightman Wm. Weaver Susan, Williams Elizabeth, Wallis James, Waggoner C Weller John, Wheeler William, Williams Daniel, White Robert.

Y. & Z.

Young David, Young Daniel, Zeller Adam, Zeller Peter, Zerbe Eve.

Persons enquiring for letters on the above list, will please to say they are advertised.

WM. P. ELLIOTT, P. M.

Lewistown, Ap 5 43

Military Election.

AN Election will be held at the house of Col. Jacob Lotz, in Brown township, Mifflin county, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 15th day of April, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Hamilton, who was elected Major of the 1st Battalion, 22d Regiment, Penn'a Militia.

DANIEL EISENBISE, B. I.
1st Brig. 10th Div. P. M.
Brig Insp's. Office,
Ap 1 43

NOTICE.

The Estate of Sarah Morrison, dec'd.

Letters of administration of the estate of Sarah Morrison, late of Wayne township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated.

GEO: ASHUI, Adm'r.

Newton Hamilton, Mar 28 43

ATTENTION!
Lewistown Artillery.

You will assemble at your armory on Saturday, the 15th day of April, at 2 o'clock. P. M. for company drill; punctual attendance is requested of every member.

By order of the Captain,
DANIEL WISE, O. S.

N. B. A court of appeal will be held immediately after the parade.

It is expected that every member will come prepared to pay his quarterly dues.

Brigade Orders.

The Militia and Volunteers of the first Brigade, 10th division, P. M., will parade in the following order:

The 1st Battalion, 73d regiment, will parade on Monday, the 8th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion, 73d Regiment, will parade on Tuesday, May 9th.

The 1st Battalion, 127th Regiment, will parade on Wednesday, May 10th.

The 2nd Battalion, Brady Regiment will parade on Thursday, May 11th.

The 2nd Battalion, 22d Regiment will parade on Friday, May 12th.

The 1st Battalion, 127th Regiment will parade on Saturday, May 13th.

The 1st Battalion, 22d Regiment will parade on Monday, May 15th.

The penns-Valley Volunteer Battalion will parade on Tuesday, May 16th.

The 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment will parade on Wednesday, May 17th.

The 1st Battalion 22d Regiment will parade on Thursday, May 18th.

The 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment will parade on Friday, May 19th.

The Union Battalion will parade on Saturday, May 20th.

The 1st Battalion, 12th Regiment will parade on Monday, May 22d

The 1st Battalion, Brady Regiment will parade on Tuesday, May 23d.

Brigade Inspector's Office.
Lewistown, April 5, 1843.

DANIEL EISENBISE,
Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade, 10th Division, P. M.

Election!

THE Lewistown Guards will meet fully equiped, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., at their armory, for the purpose of electing, according to law, one Captain, and one first Lieutenant for said company, in the room of Capt. Jacob Givler, and Lieut. James A. Cunningham, who have resigned; the election to be superintended by officers chosen for that purpose by the company present.

DANIEL EISENBISE,
Brigade Inspector, 1st.
Brigade, 10th Division, P. M.

Brigade Inspector's office, Lewistown, March 29, 1843.

Public Sale in Bankruptcy

I will sell at public sale on Friday the Seventh day of April 1843, at three Clock P. M. at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown Mifflin County all that messuage and lot or peace of Ground with a Brick dwelling House, Frame kitchen and other improvements thereon erected situate on Market Street in the borough of Lewistown aforesaid' Bounded in front on the north by Market Street, East by a lot of David Marshall South by a Sixteen feet, alley & West by a lot of James Parker. The said messuage & lot or piece of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon erected being Thirty feet, in front, by Two hundred feet in depth and to be sold as the property or estate of Henry Leibert, a Bankrupt Terms of sale will be one half in hand and the other half in Six and twelve months after the making of the deed to the purchaser with interest to be secured by Judgment, bonds, or mortgage as may be thought best, by the assignee

DAVID McCORMICK.
Assignee &c,,

ALSO

At the same time and place, I will sell the following Personal Property viz:

The Printing materials of the Independant Press. Consisting of Cases, stands, Types. &c.,
Fixture in Hat Store.
Two Stoves.

DAVID McCORMICK,
Assignee &c.

Lewistown March 17, 1843

To Let.

THREE houses with their apurtenances situated on Third street, in Lewistown opposite the Methodist Church, with a well of water in front, and cisterns in the yard, are for rent from the first of April next.—Enquire of the subscriber, at his Grocery in Lewistown, aforesaid.

ROBERT McNEAL, Exec'r
of Mrs. COOPER.

March 29, 1843.

Bankruptcy.
ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major Daniel Eisenbise, who is decreed a Bankrupt, are hereby notified that the books and notes of the said bankrupt are left in the hands of George Miller, Esq., for collection. Those persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle the same immediately, as suits are directed to be brought against all delinquents without respect to persons. D. W. McCORMICK,
March 29, 1843. *Assignee, &c.*

Encourage Home!
WINDSOR CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!
CALL AND SEE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that they have purchased the chair manufactoring establishment lately owned by Mr. John Evans. And that at their ware room, nearly opposite *Frederick Schwartz's Western Hotel*, will be found every article in their line of business, consisting of the following kinds, viz: Fancy and common Windsor chairs, and SETTEES of every description.

The subscribers having been engaged in the business for a number of years in this place, and the eastern part of this State, profess to understand their business, and with that confidence in their capacity to make good work, and with a determination to please all who may call to encourage new beginners they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

All the above named articles and every thing in this line of business they will furnish on the most reasonable terms, *cheaper than ever sold in this place*, and warranted to do good service, a constant supply of the above articles may be seen at the ware room opposite the Western Hotel.

House painting, Glazing, &c., done on the shortest notice, Sash Frames painted and glazed, and all orders in that line of business promptly attended to, and the charges will be extremely moderate.

Glass cutting in all its branches. Turning done of every kind and description. chairs and settees &c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice, on the most favourable terms.

They canbe found at their shop at all times ready to wait on their customers.

Country produce will be taken in exchangefor work &c. in their line.

KITTING & SEARER.

Lewistown Feb. 15, 1843.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.
CHAIRS. CHAIRS. CHAIRS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown, and the puplic generally that he has on hand at his WAREROOM, immediately opposite the office of Henry Eisenbise Esq. a splended assortment of chairs, consisting of the following kinds, viz:

Fancy, Common and Windsor Chairs, and Settees,

of every description. The subscriber having been engaged in the business for a number of years in this place, and as it has always been his aim to render general satisfaction, hopes to retain the patronage bestowed upon him.

All the above named articles and every thing in his line of business, he will furnish in the *neatest style and fashion*, and most reasonable terms, and warrant them to do good service, a constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at his ware room west of the court house market street, and immediately opposite the office of Henry Eisenbise Esq.

House painting, paper hanging, glazing &c. done at the shortest notice, sash frames painted and glazed, and all orders in that line of business promptly attended to and the charges extremely moderate, glass cutting done at the shortest notice.

Turning of all sizes and patterns, such as Rose Blocks, circular sash for Dorman windows, newels posts, stair Banisters of all descriptions, and charges moderate.

Pump Buckets of every description manufactured for either force, draw or air pumps.

His chair factory is nearly opposite the Jail on Market street, where he will at all times be ready to wait upon his customers in any of the above articles.

N. B. Chairs, Settees, &c. repaired and ornamented, on the shortest notice, and charges low.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally for their patronage heretofore, so liberally bestowed on him. They may rest assured that all the above mentioned articles will be manufactured at the shortest notice, and to please all.

ZACKARIAH ORNER.

Lewistown, Feb. 20, 1843.—6mo

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to call and see and judge for themselves. All kinds of lumber or produce will be taken in exchange for chairs.

WANTED. Also one more steady boy, and will be taken if application be made soon.

Z. O.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

THIS is to certify that we have tried one of the Houghton Patent Cooking Stoves made by A. Elymyer & CO., in Lewistown and find it to be a very poor article, not worth having—and since we have tried a Hathaway Cooking Stove made by A. Long, Lewistown and find it a very complete article in every respect.

For bakeing we think it cannot be excelled, and all other purposes as good as can be— and would recommend all persons wishing to get a Cook Stove for to try one of the HATHAWAY and after trying it honestly we think they would not part with it.

C. J. MARKS.

Kishacoquillas Valley.
January 4th 1843.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Margaret Bell late of Decatur township deceased, will please to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

S, Barr. Adm'r

Feb., 27th 1843.

Medicated Cough Candy.

Just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of W. P. Elliott, Main Street.

Feb. 13, 1843.

WILLIAM H. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Main street, one door north of E. L. Benedict Esq.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.

THE summer session will commence on the 17th of April. Every thing requisite to qualify pupils for entering College, or for business, is here taught in the best manner. Its healthful location, its seclusion from the scenes of temptation and vice incident to towns; the very low rate of expenses, and the untiring exertions to make this institution a school of Bible morals, as well as of intellectual training, have won for it a high degree of celebrity. Mr. David Wilson A. M. returns to conduct the Classical and Mathematical departments. His high qualifications as a Scholar and Teacher, are extensively known and appreciated. He will be aided in the English department by a competent assistant. Pupils from a distance are required to board in the Academy, unless by special permission. The hours of study, as well as of school, are conducted under the superintendance of one of the teachers: and the entire time is definitely regulated by judicious rules.

A vacation of four weeks occurs in July; also, one in April and October, of eight days each.

TERMS.

Boarding, per week,	$1 25
Washing, per quarter,	1 50
Bed and bedding,	1 00
Contingent,	25
For tuition in Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c, per quarter,	2 50
Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	3 50
Classics and Mathematics,	5 00

Each quarter to consist of eleven weeks and a half. No deduction made for absence, unless caused by sickness.

☞ Punctual payment always to be made one quarter in advance. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged 10 per cent extra.

N. B. Should the State appropriation be withdrawn, the price of tuition must be increased about 20 per cent.

M'KNIGHT WILLIAMSON,
President, B. T.

Tuscarora, Juniata, Co. Mar 28 2mo

Receipts and Expenditures of the Lewistown Water Company, from February 15th, 1839, to February 15th, 1843.

		Dr.
1839,	To 4½ acres land purchased of Miller & Davis,	560 00
	To Pipes, Stop-cocks, castings, Freight, &c.,	11967 50½
	To Lead & Freight on do.	773 68
	To Labor, materials, & Tools,	2975 63½
	To commission and interest paid,	705 63
		$16984 44½
1843.		
Feb. 15	Due to sundry persons on above account	1379 66½
	Due to Samuel Richards' permanent note	1812 14
		$3191 80½

		Cr.
1843.		
Feb. 15,	Rec'd on stock from Treasurer,	12486 47½
	Ia't rec'd from sundry persons,	182 23½
	For materials sold,	259 63½
	For water rents rec'd to date,	1214 86½
	Donation from Mr. Baum,	2 00
		$14145 21
	3171 feet pipe on hand amounting to	1851 64
	Remains due from sundry persons,	520 32

We the undersigned, a committee appointed by the managers of the Lewistown Water Company, to settle with Joseph M. Cogley, Treasurer for said Company, and to examine and adjust all other accounts to Feb 15th. A. D. 1843, do report that we have carefully examined the receipts and vouchers of said Treasurer and all others appertaining thereto, and do find the above statement to be correct, all of which is respectfully submitted, witness our hands, this 24th day of March, 1843.

JOHN R. WEEKS,
ROBERT MATTHEWS,
ABRAHAM BLYMIRE.

Mar29 43.

NOTICE.

The Estate of James Glasgow, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of James Glasgow, late of Wayne township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribet, all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated.

JOHN PURCELL, *Adm'r.*

Newton Hamilton, March 27 43.

CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his fellow citizens for re-electing him to the office of Justice of the Peace, and trusts, as it shall be his constant endeavour to prove deserving of the confidence reposed in him, that he shall be able to give general satisfaction by a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

RICHARD R FRANKS.

March 22 43

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the funds of the Lewistown Acadamy; and who have paid five dollars, are notified that an election will be held at said Acadamy on the first Monday of April next, for fifteen Trustees, to manage the affairs of the Institution for the ensuing year.

E. BANKS, Secty.

March 15th 1843.

THE TRUE GERMAN RHEUMATIC PILLS.

This remedy stands in the highest reputation in Germany, but only for Rheumatism from cold, it causes a favorable alternation of the stomick, and substance by which the Rheumatism will be radically cured, it must be taken according to the direction, it is the surest easiest mecicine, when a person has tried before every kind of medicine without relieve, these persons get quite entirely relieved, before the course of taking this is over, these pills will not purge.

A person who is afflicted with the Rheumatism about twelve years and longer cannot be cured, because this evils will in so many years take too deep a hold on their system, Nothing is without exception, persons with rheumatic pains, which are subject to abstruction their body can likewise not be cured. Persons who are healthy except the rheumatism, and not of above ten years standing, will find by this medicine a radical cure if there are afflicted all over the body ever so much, with pains and stiffness, many persons have already found entire relief Certificates can be shown to persons wishing to see them.

Rheumatism may be known by the following simtons, as stiff neck, pain in the shoulders back, hip, in the knees and ankles, moving from one part to another, rheumatic Toothache, headache, pains in the ars, in the side sometimes stiches, &c., &c.

☞The above rheumatic pills can be had at the Publication Office of the Republican, in Lewistown, and sold by Henry Eisenbise agent. Price $2,00 a box.

Feb. 27, 1843.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh and general assortment of drugs &c., amongst which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal, Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c.,

PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea. Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers respectfully informs the Public that they have just received a new assortment of Goods consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel mixed & Cadet. Cloths, Cassimers, & Casinetts Coatngs. Silk Velvets, Vestings, Muslins Canton Flannels, Italion Cravtas, Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Gloves, Suspenders. Stockings, Brown Holands, Figured Silk Bindings & a general assortment of trimmings also a neat assortment of Annuals for 1843. Law miscellaneous & School Book, Full & half Bound Blank Books, Almanacks, paper, Quills, Slates, Wafers, Ink Sand &c which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, and request the Public to give them a call. All persons who have accounts standing longer than six months are requested a call and settle them and save costs as times are such that we are compelled to collect our debts.

COGLEY & McCAY,

A large assortment of made up Clothing which we will dispose of very cheap. The Tailoring business carried on, and the latest fashions just received.

C. &

New and Cheap Goods!

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of fine blue, blue black, invisible green and mixed broad cloths, heavy plain and diamond beaver cloths, handsome English and French merinees, alpaca cloths, mousline de lains, figured and plain silks, merino, woolen and broche shawls, London & American prints, carpetings, fur and cloth caps, flannels &c. &c. together with a desirable asssortment of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE and HARDWARE all of which will be sold ow for cash or country produce.

I would also give notice to those who keep accounts with me that their bills will generally be rendered half yearly, and will in no instance be permitted to run over a year—Persons who know themselves indebted to me for more than one year will please attend to their accounts at once, as they will save costs by it. Necessity compels me to adopt this course, as no credit is to be had in the cities now only by prompt payment.

L. T. WATSON.

Nov. 15th 1842.

Medicated Cough Candy.

Just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of W. P. Elliott, Main Street.

Feb. 13, 1843.

J. HANADEN FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line it to complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affections Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual aymptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure nungMifflincounnty.

Legislative Keystone.

TWO DOLLARS FOR THE SESSION.

The Keystone will as usual, be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature; and we shall spare neither pains nor expense in giving full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the two Houses, together with sketches of the debates on all public and important questions; we hope to receive a liberal support from the reading public. The coming session of our Legislature will be one of more than common interest, and persons desirous of obtaining early and correct information from the seat of Government. will find it to their advantage to take the Keystone. To lawyers, judges, Justices of the Peace and public officers generally, it will be invaluable, as all the laws of a public and general nature are published in it immediately after their passage. and fully three months before they will be promulgated in any other manner. We shall also have an able correspondent at Washington city, who will keep the readers of our paper apprised of all that is doing at the seat of the National Government.

Terms.

The terms of the Keystone are as follows.

For the whole year, $3 00

For the session only, (twice a week) 2 00

Any person sending us five subscribers for the session. accompanied by ten dollars, shall receive a copy gratis for his trouble. All payments may be transmitted by mail, and all Postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for newspapersubscriptions.

M'KINLEY & LESCURE.

DR. SWAYNES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF Prunus Virginiana or Wild herry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coughs At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is al; so experienced at the affected part of the ungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time' in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money aved.

LEWISTOWN.

BLIND MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to carry on the VENICIAN WINDOW BLIND MANUFACTORY, at his residence on Valley Street a few doors west of Jacob Muthersbaughs Tavern, as the subscriber has relinquished the Cabinet Making business, he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches,—he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Venitian Blinds of all sizes and colours—he will also dress up old blinds at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase these articles, will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment. Orders from any part of the country or town will be punctually attended to, and neatly put up.

Anthony Felix

Lewistown, August, 1, 1842.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mary Elizabeth Cordell, of Mifflin County, *Greeting.*

Whereas Isaac T. Cordell did on the sixth day of August A. D 1842 prefer his petition to our Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Mifflin, at a court held at Lewiston, in and for said county, praying that for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said Mary Elizabeth Cordell. We do therefore command you the said Mary Elizabeth as heretofore we have commanded you that setting aside all other business, and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Lewistown at a court of common pleas there to be held for the said county on the first Monday of April next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Isaac T. Cordell, and to show cause if any you have, why the said Isaac T. Cordell your husband should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony, agreeable to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

And hereof you are not to fail.

Witness Abraham S. Wilson President of our said court at Lewistown the 28th day of February A. D. 1843.

JONN R. cDOWELL, Prot.

Published by order of John Stoneroad, Sheriff.

Try all, proae all, and hold fast to that which is best."

HATHAWAY'S PATENT, HOT-AIR COOKING STOVE

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, these Hathaway Cooking stoves of various sizes and prices. This stove, wherever used, does its own talking in a practical manner, and needs not any exaggerated puff to recommend it to a discriminating public. There has been so much imposition practised, heretofore, in the sale of the article of cooking stoves, than the subscriber is resolved to let all who wish, test the utility of the HATHAWAY STOVE in his own kitchen, under his own supervision. Hundreds of certificates from those who have given the stove a fair and hon st trial, could be subjoined, but it is not deemed necessary; but merely the adoption of the maxim at the head of this bill.

ARTHUR B. LONG.

October 22, 1842.

ALSO keeps for sale, a genera' supply of all sizes, paterns and descriptions, together with an extensive assortment of Copper, Tin, and Sheet iron ware.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, for the above articles. Orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention. A. B. L.

The undersigned are agents for the sale of the Hathaway stoves, with either of whom usibness may be transacted.

JOSEPA SOURBECK,
J. A. PIERCE,
PETER CLUM.

CERTIFFICATE.

Having seen a card publishad in the papers of this place, purporting to be signed by J & C Marks of the Valley, in which they condemn the Houghton Cooking stoves sold by the Messrs. Blymyers & Co. of this place, as a poor worthless concern. Now having one of the aforesaid Houghtons Cooking Stove in use for some time, in justice to the proprietors, this is to certify that I believe that their Stoves is not to be surpassed by any thing of the kiud now in use, for all the necessary operations of baking, roasting, boiling and cooking, and would prefer it to the much boasted Hathaway, having made trial of one of Mr Longs stoves previous to using the Houghton stove.

FREDRICK SCHWARTZ.

January .. 1843

John Smith TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewi own and vicinity that he has commenced th TAILORING BUSINESS, in the room in the basement story of Jacob Smith's new brick house, on Main street, 1st door North of Adam Greer's Hotel, wher all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. The public are invited to give him a call.

Lewistown Aug. 25, 1842,

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given to the public, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Freeborn & Osborne, (Blacksmiths) was on the first day of March instant, dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have unsettled accounts will please to call on the subscribers and make settlement. And those who know themselves indebted are called upon to make payment without delay, as a farther notice will not be given—the subscribers are always ready to receive money.

D. C. FREEBORN,
ALEX'R OSBORNE.

March 2, 1843.

N. B. The Blacksmithing in all its branches will be carried on at the old stand Market Street Lewistown as heretofore by D C. Freeborn, and he solicits a share of th public patronage, being thankful for pas favors.

D. C. FREEBORN.

Mifflin County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to David R Reynolds his heirs and representatives and all others concerned in the premises. *Greeting.*

We command and firmly enjoin you, that laying aside all business whatever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, to be held at Lewistown the first day of April term next (1843) to show cause if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of Jane Major, Culbertson Major and Martha Hannah Major on their complaint against you in relation to part of the real estate of Peacock Major dec'd before our said court, duly exhibited, should not be examined, and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the Constitution of our Government, and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Abraham S. Wilson President of our said Court at Lewistown the third day of March Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and forty three.

JOHN R McDOWELL, Prot'y.

Cheap! Cheap!! HARDWARE

Look out for the sign of the *MILL SAW.*

No. 9 South 5th street.

The subscriber invites the attention of the country merchants to his CHEAP and well selected stock of Hardware which he offers very low for CASH or good City acceptance. Such as

'Buehlers' celebrated cradling & grass scythes, hay grain and manure forkes, rakes, spades, shovels, hoes

together with every article in the hardware line.

MART IN BUEHLER.

Don't forget no. 9 North 5th st. Phiada.

A CARD.

George Miller Esq desires to make it known to the public in general that he has removed his office as a Justice of the Peace from his old stand to that of his dwelling on main street in Lewistown, nearly opposite Dr James M'Connell, where he may at all times be found ready to transact any business in his line as a Justice of the Peace. Turn up at A Greers Hotel from Market street.

GEORGE MILLER.

March 7th 1843.

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.

Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in opefation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do to do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3 ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD,

It is admited by all who have used them (and who has not?) that

Dr. Peter's Vegitaale Antibilious Pills.

Are the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and bilious Fevers Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver complaint, Sick headache. Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen. Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or Apperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea, Griping nor Debility. They are extensively used and commended by practicing Physicians, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of certificates of their value can be obtained.

Dr. J G Smith of Woodstock, Va. says—'They are a better pill than I can make.' He recommends them to all.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

We ask the attention of every man woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the most Valuable discovery ever made. a discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

Are the best medicine in the world. Quere, Why Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy, children will eat them with avidity, besides they are more convenient than any other medicine, they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The Medical Faculty warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest and most sure and effectual remedy for colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough. Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest. &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, foot of Governeur street, cured of cough of eighteen months standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges. when the physicians could do nothing for him.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovery

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath. picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose. a knawing sensation at the stomach. flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings. headache drowsiness vertigo torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming sometimes a troublesome cough feverishness thirst palid hue fits bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue nausea, squeamishness voracious appetite leanness, bloated throat, itching of the anus toward night a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Gelen Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE LOZENGES.

Give immediate relief in nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest cholic spasms cramps of the stomach or bowels hysterical affections and all nervous diseases drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night. cholera or cholera morbus' diarrhœa lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free giving.

John M Moore Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan was cured of a severe headache in six minutes by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

1,000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism Lumbago Pain or weakness in the Back. loins side breast neck or limbs effectually cured by it.

☞Only 12 1-2 cents each and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get Shermans Poor Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each. get none without it or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above Valuable medicines just received and for sale by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell, Greenwood.
Patton and Sigler, Allenville.
Leonard Kessler, Mill Creek.

☞Purchasers will be particular and inquire for Dr Sherman's Lozenges, which are alone known and approved.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do
Camphor or Head ache Lozenges, 25 cts per box
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece.

Lewistown, Aug. 1, 1842. 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity that he still continues the business of reparing

BOOTS AND SHOES.

at his shop, where any persons wishing to favor him with their custom can have new Boots made or their old ones footed in such a way that no water can penetrate the sole without any additional expense, the work will be done cheapfor cash and according to promise, his shop is a few doors west of Daniel Eisenbises Hotel.

EDWARD BALL.

January 4, 1843.

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown altogether aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. Inshort it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Lewisown Dec. 1841.

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business ra the cities of New York and Providence, R. in flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

NEW CASH STORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Broad Cloths of every description, Sattinets, domestic and British Prints, Printed Lawns, Gambrones, Plain and printed Drillings, Cantoon cords Beaverteens, Chambrays, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery &c. &c.

Groceries of every description which they have purchased for *cash* at reduced prices, at their store room in the house occupied by Abraham Blymyer, immediately opposite the jail. They keep constantly on hand a general assortmen of

Hardware and Queensware,

ALSO,

Carpenter's Tools,

which they offer at extremely low prices for CASH.

They respectfully solicit the public to give them a call and examine for themselves, and they feel assured that the quality and prices of their goods will ensure them a liberal patronage from a discerning public.

☞ Country produce of every description taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

A. & G. Blymyer.

Lewistown, June 29, 1842.

Natural Principles.

It is written in the Book of Nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable production of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident in that clime.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are founded upon the principle, that the human body is subject to but

ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, which when confined to the circulation, give rise to those disordered motions of the blood called fevers; but when lodged in various parts of the body, are the cause not only of every ache or pain we suffer but of every malady incident to man.

It should be remembered that Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills are composed of roots and herbs, which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and consequently are so admirably adapted to our constitutions that, while they cannot possibly injure even the most delicate a perseverence in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or grass to fertility do we not drain it of the superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it from impurity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will be found peculiarly adapted to carrying on this grand purifying, because they expel all corrupt humors in an easy and natural manner and while they every day give ease and pleasure, the constitution is restored to such a state of health and vigor, that disease will find no abiding place in the body.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS*

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeiters the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting storekeeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certify that the within named ——— is a regular and duly appointed ——— Agent for the sale of Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, in the town of ———, State of ———, and this certificate, which is signed by Wm Wright Vice President of the North American College of Health, must be countersigned by the acting Clerk or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This certificate of agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following

☞ PLEDGE. ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, ——— been appointed ——— Agent for the sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Or Indian Purgative,

in the town of ———, and State of ———, to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said Wm Wright, and no longer, any thing contained in the said certificate signed by the said Wm Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Wm Wright that I will not sell, or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him, as liquidated damages. Witness ——— hand and seal, the ——— day of ——— one thousand eight hundred and forty ———

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided wih a certificate of Agency, have invariably signed the pledge not to sell any Indian vegetable Pill except those received from the above named Wm Wright or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of Agency are sure to be counterfeit.

Agents.

William P Elliott, Lewistown,	Mifflin co.
John Purcell, Newton Hamilton,	"
J. Criswell & Sons, M'Veytown,	"
Patton & Sigler, Allenville,	"
do do Whitehall,	"
Daniel Overholser, Belleville,	"
D C Miller, Browns Mills,	"
Landis & Watts, Perryville,	"
E E Locke & Co. Lockes' Mills.	"
Lewis & Roberts, Ebensburg,	Cambria co.
J Myers jun., Johnstown,	"
John Orner, Summit Town.	"
Brockenhoff & Irwin, Bellefonte,	Centre co.
James A Booker, Centre Hill	"
J & J Potter, Potters Mills,	"
Adam Fisher, Centreville,	"
J & W L Musser, Millheim,	"
O P & W C Duncan, Aaronsburg,	"
Samuel Dubbs, Rabersburg,	"
Samuel Lipton, Milesburg,	"
Henry Adams, Walkersville,	"

"Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the Medicine, wholesale and retail, No 288 Greenwich street New York; No 198 Tremont street Boston; and Principal Office 169 Race Street Philadelphia."

NOTICE.

To the farmers of Mifflin, and the adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated Sweep Power and Threshing machines at the Foundry of John R Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability and in a workmanlike manner—that this machine has been made, and the general satisfaction that has been given me of the farmers who have purchased my machines, that I still hope to share a part of the patronage of the public, and have now on hand a quantity of new machines of the best material and made workmanlike and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machine and will favour me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Noble Norton.

Refer to JOHN R WEEKS,
ARTHUR B LONG.

Lewistown, Aug. 3, 1842.